

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1884.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. 11—No. 10,288.
DAILY RECORD—VOL. XXVIII—No. 3292.

HALE BROS. & CO.

CONSIDER WELL

Before Investing Your Money.

New Dress Goods!

We have just opened a full and complete line of DRESS GOODS, comprising Plain and Fancy Goods in a large variety of styles and qualities. We cannot in this small space enumerate the many new designs which we are showing in this spring's importation, and we think we are safe in saying that our assortment is second to none on this coast, while our prices guarantee to be the lowest for the same quality of goods. It will do you good to inspect the many new and varied styles we are introducing.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

WAS NEVER MORE FAVORED THAN AT PRESENT, AND IF YOU DESIRE A HAT, BY ALL MEANS SEE OUR ASSORTMENT.

IN SHOES,

WE KEEP ONLY THE MAKES OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS IN AMERICA, AND ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUIT YOU IN QUALITY, STYLE OR PRICE. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE IN STOCK A VARIETY OF CHOICE STYLES, IN ALL WIDTHS AND SIZES, SEWED EQUALLY IN ANY RETAIL HOUSE ON THE COAST.

PARASOLS!

We TO-DAY open a small line of these goods, received by Express direct from New York.

OUR DOMESTIC STOCK!

It is needless to say, is the LARGEST IN THIS CITY, and OUR PRICES THE LOWEST ON THIS COAST. We make no exceptions, and allow House on this Western Slope to understand us, and you will stand in the light of your own interests if you neglect to obtain our prices before purchasing.

NEW GOODS,

BY EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Are being opened daily and placed in stock. It will gratify your curiosity to see them, and save a very considerable draft upon your pocket-book.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

Hale Bros. & Co.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K St., and 1026 Ninth St.

BREAKFAST CEREALS

HAZARD'S CRUSHED INDIAN, SPERRY'S GERMEL, A. R. C. WHITE OATS.

These MEALS cook thoroughly in a few minutes, and require no soaking.

TEA

We have a very fine grade of TEA, put up in FANCY PAINTED PORCELAIN TEAPOTS, which are very useful. Tea drawn in these Teapots acquires no bad taste, as is frequently done when metal ones are used. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

KILGORE & TRACY,

At the Old and Popular Stand, Northwest Corner Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

FRANK GRISWOLD,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

At the Old and Popular Stand, Northwest Corner Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

Munyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, AND GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

MILLINERY THANKS.

WE WISH TO RETURN OUR sincere thanks to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity for the patronage they have given to our Millinery Parlor here in your city, and we will try to do our best to show you, as we have done in the past year, that we are your friends and your servants.

Yours very truly,
J. H. BARNES & CO.,
1026 N. 9th St., Sacramento.

MARTIN KESTLER,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL kinds of Bicycles, Farm, Express, Freight, Light, Open, and Quince Wagons, constantly on hand and made to order at lowest rates. All work guaranteed. Repairs done at short notice. No. 1019, 1021 and 1023 Ninth Street, between K and L streets, Sacramento.

GEORGE W. YOUNG,

CONCESSIONER TO THE CORNER of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. Established in 1850. Has just finished a fine assortment of Plaid, Plaid, and Window Glass, all sizes of Spring and Through-holes. A good assortment of Eastern Bicycles, which will be sold at lowest rates. Repairs done at short notice. No. 1019, 1021 and 1023 Ninth Street, between K and L streets, Sacramento.

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Plaid, Plaid, and Window Glass, all sizes of Spring and Through-holes. A good assortment of Eastern Bicycles, which will be sold at lowest rates. Repairs done at short notice. No. 1019, 1021 and 1023 Ninth Street, between K and L streets, Sacramento.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Sewer and Chimney Pipe, Plaid, Plaid, and Window Glass, all sizes of Spring and Through-holes. A good assortment of Eastern Bicycles, which will be sold at lowest rates. Repairs done at short notice. No. 1019, 1021 and 1023 Ninth Street, between K and L streets, Sacramento.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINE AND LIQUORS.

No. 116 and 118 K St., bet. Front and Second, Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMEROY AND GREGO CHAMPAGNE.

HOME AND ABROAD.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

The Berner Case at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 28th.—William Berner was quietly brought before Judge Matthews this morning for trial on a charge of murder.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

The case is the first of the kind since the trial of the late President's assassin.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

Hanged for Murder.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 28th.—McDowell, the murderer of Magistrate O'Brien, was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

THE SPOONDYKES TAKE A BIRD HUNT.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

Hanged for Murder.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 28th.—McDowell, the murderer of Magistrate O'Brien, was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

The execution was a quiet affair, and without any special interest.

mento.

ROIT.

S, OILS,
gents for
Paper;
J street,
1-4ptf

MEYER VS. BROWN.

SACRAMENTO BOND SUITS IN THE
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Decision of Judge Sabin—Action of the
Supreme Court—Findings Filed
by Judge Fin.

The following decision was rendered a
short time since by Judge Sabin, of the
United States Circuit Court, remanding the
case of Meyer vs. Brown—one of the Sacra-
mento bond suits—to the Supreme Court of
California:

The motion, on the part of plaintiff, to re-
mand the case to the State Court, was argued
and submitted in December last. It was not
without doubt that we then denied the mo-
tion. We were then strongly impressed with
the idea that no question involving a con-
struction of the Constitution or laws of the
United States necessarily arose, or would
arise, in any of the proceedings in this case.
The petition for the removal of the case
from the State Court, filed by defendant, set
forth that such question would arise, and
that plaintiff's rights were actually vested
upon the construction and effect to be
given to Section 10, Article I, of the Con-
stitution of the United States. This peti-
tion was earnestly contested and denied
by plaintiff's counsel, who contended that
plaintiff's rights were actually secured
and protected by the Constitution of the
State of California (Section 16, Article I),
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

At the time of denying the motion to re-
mand, we distinctly announced, that if it
should subsequently appear to us, at any
stage of the proceedings in this case, that
question involving a construction of the Con-
stitution or laws of the United States nec-
essarily arose, requiring a decision thereon,
we should then remand the case.

This action was originally commenced by
plaintiff in the Supreme Court of California,
in 1883, and was removed to the State Court
of California, by the mandate of the State
Court, to compel defendants, as Trustees of
the city of Sacramento, to levy a tax
for the payment of certain bonds and
coupons of the city and county of Sacra-
mento, held by plaintiff, issued under and
by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the
State of California, passed April 24, 1883.

In 1883 the Legislature passed an Act re-
pealing the Act of April 24, 1883, and pro-
viding for a new form of bonds and coupons
of the city of Sacramento, and providing also
for the payment of the bonds and coupons of
the city and county of Sacramento, and
understanding, issued under the Act of April 24,
1883.

These matters are set forth fully in plain-
tiff's affidavit, or complaint.

To this complaint a demurrer was inter-
posed by defendants, and the judgment of
the Supreme Court was rendered thereon
prior to the removal of the case to this Court.

This judgment of the Supreme Court, how-
ever, was not called in question until the
time of argument upon the motion to remand
the case.

Had it been we doubt not, we should then
have remanded the case, as that judgment
seems to be decisive upon the only point
raised by defendants' counsel, upon which it
is claimed that this Court has jurisdiction.

This judgment of the Supreme Court we
consider decisive and binding upon us, as to
the construction to be placed upon the
statutes, and especially so as it is in no
wise in conflict with any provision of the Con-
stitution or laws of the United States, or
any decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States.

The judgment of that Court is that the Act
of 1883 did not repeal the Act of 1883,
acquired under the Act of April 24, 1883.

In a more recent case, Meyer vs. Porter,
a case involving the rights of holders of bonds
and coupons of the city and county of Sacra-
mento, issued under said Act of April 24,
1883, the same Court says: "In 1883 the
charter of 1883 was repealed, and a new
charter substituted. The repeal of the old char-
ter did not impair the validity of contracts under
its provisions."

This is the only ground upon which de-
fendants claim that any Federal question does or can
arise in this case, and upon which they insist
that this Court has any jurisdiction in this
case.

We think these decisions of the Supreme
Court are not in conflict with the provision
of the Constitution of the United States that
the jurisdiction of this Court is to be in
cases arising under the Constitution or laws
of the United States. No defense in this
case is based upon any provision of the
National Constitution or laws of the United
States. It is immaterial whether the Sup-
reme Court rested its judgment upon Sec-
tion 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the
State of California, or upon a statute of the
Legislature of the State of California.

It is sufficient that those judgments of that
Court are not in conflict with the provision
of the Constitution of the United States in-
voked by defendants, and that it cannot be
said that this Court has jurisdiction in this
case upon the questions submitted to the
Court for judgment.

This Court receives cases as they come to it
from the State Courts. We do not go back
and review the action of the State Courts
upon the questions settled by such Courts.

If writs of attachment, or writs of re-
quisition have been issued by the State
Courts in cases prior to their removal, full
force and effect is given to these writs in this
Court until vacated or modified by this
Court, or cause shown therefor. The position
taken by defendants is peculiar.

The plaintiff seeks in this action to en-
force certain rights alleged to have accrued
to him under and by virtue of said Acts of
1883 and 1885.

Defendants contend that the Act of 1883
destroyed all rights of plaintiff acquired un-
der the Act of 1883, inasmuch as, however,
under Section 10, Article I, of the Constitu-
tion of the United States, the Legislature
could not, by the Act of 1883, impair such
rights. This is the only ground upon which
the jurisdiction of this Court is invoked by
defendants.

Now the Supreme Court of this State in its
judgment upon the demurrer in this case, and
in the case of Meyer vs. Porter, has twice
decided that the Act of 1883 did not impair
the validity of any contracts made under the
Act of 1883.

This would seem to remove all claim of
jurisdiction of this Court in this case, and
to render the case a mere question of
remedy, and cannot be reopened and reconsidered. We think, there-
fore, that the case should be remanded, as its
future consideration can involve no question
of a Federal nature.

Plaintiff expresses his willingness—if this
Court has jurisdiction in this case—to proceed
and determine the case.

This, however, we cannot consider. His
consent cannot confer jurisdiction, and we
cannot decline jurisdiction in this case
upon the ground that he has consented to
be tried in this Court.

On the point urged by plaintiff, that this
was an original proceeding by mandamus,
and that therefore this Court had no jurisdic-
tion, we are of the same opinion as that announced
when the motion to remand was denied. It
may be conceded that this Court proceeds by
mandamus only as auxiliary or in aid of its
jurisdiction, yet when an action like this is
permitted by State statute, and the case is
commenced in a State Court and removed to
this Court, if it has jurisdiction in other re-
spects, it has jurisdiction in this also, and de-
termines the case and awards the writ, if such
be its final judgment. In doing so it is but
giving effect to the statute of the State author-
izing such proceeding.

Special statutory rights and remedies may
be enforced in the National Courts, where
jurisdiction obtains—as to cases of mechanic's
liens, partition, actions for damages for ne-
gligence causing death, and other purely statu-
tory actions and remedies.

As we are convinced that this Court has
not jurisdiction in this case, it is ordered
that the order heretofore made shall be
reversed, and that the Clerk of this Court
shall cause the execution of this order until
Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock of said
day.

If a case was submitted to the Supreme Court,
which will in due time render a decision. It
is believed that this decision, taken in con-
nection with the decision of Judge Sawyer,
of the United States Circuit Court, in the
case of Kennedy vs. The City of Sacramento,
in which he intimated that plaintiff's remedy
was by mandamus, will virtually settle the
status of the bond cases. Following are
Judge Fin's findings:

To the Hon. the Supreme Court of the
State of California: The undersigned referee,
appointed by this Court on the 6th day of
March, 1885, to take proof and report find-
ings on the issues of fact involved in this case,
respectfully reports as follows:

I have been attended on the hearing in the
reference by R. W. Sabin, Esq., and S. C.
Denison, counsel for petitioner, and by
McKune & George, counsel for respondents.
On the 15th day of March, 1885, I heard the
evidence on the issues of fact involved in this
case, and find the following facts:

1. I find that the Treasurer of the city and
county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of
the State of California, passed April 24,
1883, entitled, "An Act to repeal the Act of
April 24, 1883, and provide for a new form of
bonds and coupons of the city and county of
Sacramento, and to incorporate the city and
county of Sacramento," bonds for sums of
money amounting in the aggregate to \$14,741,
800, or thereabouts.

2. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

3. I find that the said city and county of
Sacramento did execute, issue and deliver to
sundry persons, in the manner prescribed by
and under and in accordance with the provi-
sions of said Act of April 24, 1883, bonds for
sums of money amounting in the aggregate to
\$1,000 each, numbered respectively 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86,
87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
99, 100.

4. I find that all of said bonds are dated
January 1, 1880, and have annual interest
coupons attached thereto, in the sum of
\$1,000 each, numbered respectively 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86,
87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
99, 100.

5. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

6. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

7. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

8. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

9. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

10. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

11. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

12. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

13. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

14. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

15. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

16. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

17. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

18. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

19. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

20. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

21. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

22. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

23. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

24. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

25. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

26. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

27. I find that the bonds issued by the city
and county of Sacramento did execute, issue and
deliver to sundry persons, in the manner pre-
scribed by and under and in accordance with
the provisions of said Act of April 24, 1883,
and that he neither sought nor invoked the
aid or protection of Section 10, Article I,
of the Constitution of the United States, in
the enforcement of his alleged rights in this
action.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHINESE CLASSIC. A translation. By James
Legge, D. D. Part I. Confucius, part 2. Mencius.
New York: J. W. Alden & Co., Publishers.
1 vol., 8vo.

In this volume we have "Analects,"
"Great Learning" and "Doctrine of the
Mean" of Confucius, and the works of
Mencius. To each division there are com-
plete indices of subjects and proper names. It
is estimated that when Dr. Legge shall have
completed his translation of the Chinese
classics the result will fill about ten
royal octavo volumes. Two of these are
embodied in Alden's reprint, so that the
American reader will be enabled to possess
the whole in the compass of five ordinary
royal octavo volumes of 200 pages each.

Confucius, the celebrated Chinese sage,
was born 551 years before Christ, in the
kingdom of Lu. By his disciples he was
called King, the master or teacher. From his
early years he manifested extraordinary love
for learning and veneration. Even as a boy
he was a model of prudence, rectitude and
propriety. He became a Government official
in 17, and by his zeal and wisdom attracted
wide attention. On the death of his mother
he restored the ancient burial customs, and
from that time the long disused funeral
customs were restored, and continue to this
day. Confucius thus was revered as
authority as to ancient times, and
devoted the whole time to philo-
sophical study, reflecting deeply upon the
eternal laws of morality, tracing them to
their source, stories of Confucius, his re-
sponse to his disciples, and the moral
made them the ruler of his actions. His
career, say his biographers, was there-
fore only an illustration of his ethical
system. He devoted himself to the in-
struction of his people, exemplifying the
morals he taught. His disciples in-
creased rapidly. They were generally
of the middle-aged and thoughtful class,
and he divided them into four classes,
teaching to one moral, to another rhetoric,
to another politics, and to the last the per-
fection of style in written composition. He
was a philosopher, a statesman, a teacher,
and a moralist. He traveled much, and
entered many districts where his doctrines
of morality were received, and he was
respected and followed by his disciples.

He died 479 B. C., in the seventieth year
of his age. Ever since he has been distin-
guished as the founder of the Confucian
religion. His family to this day is distin-
guished by the name of Confucius, and
constitute the only hereditary aristocracy
in China. The doctrines of Confucius
relate principally to the ethics of political
and social life, and are of a practical
character. He is the true sage of living; no
one lives well who does not regard it. Dr.
Legge's translation is very full, and is
perfectly clear. There is no confusion or
ambiguity in any part of it.

Part second is given up to the works of
Mencius. He was born B. C. 371, and
died at the age of 84. Dr. Legge says:
"Between Mencius and the rise of the
T'ang dynasty flourished the philosopher
Senn King, of whose writings enough is
still preserved to form a large volume.
By many he is regarded as the ablest of
all the followers of Confucius. He re-
frequently refers in his works to Mencius,
and one of his productions was ad-
dressed in opposition to Mencius' doctrine
of goodness." The first twenty-three
years of the life of Mencius were spent
in the last twenty-three of Plato's.

He was contemporary with Aristotle,
Zeno, Epicurus and Democritus. As
Legge says, "He is a man who can look
them in the face—he does not need to
hide a diminished head. The great force
of Mencius was the instruction of
princes, and the education of the people.
He was the great teacher of his time. The
great object of Mencius was to rectify
men's hearts, teaching them to preserve
their heart and nurture their nature, and
to recover their lost heart. When he dis-
cusses benevolence, righteousness, knowl-
edge and wisdom, he refers to the
principles of these in the heart, and
commends them as the basis of all
virtue, approving and disapproving. When
he speaks of the evils springing from
perverted speaking, he says, 'I am going
to recover their lost heart, and to restore
to government.' When he shows how a
prince should be served, he says—'correct
what is wrong in his mind.' 'Once rectify
the mind, and the kingdom will be won.'
The subjects treated of in this
volume of the works of Mencius are nearly
three hundred in number. The same clear-
ness and explicitness in translation marks
the work of Dr. Legge in this, as in the
first part.

THE HERMAN AND THE OTHER GERMAN AUXILIARIES
OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
By Edward J. Hughes, Esq., of New York.
New York: Harper & Bros., San Francisco: A.
J. W. Alden & Co., Publishers.
1 vol., 8vo.

No one contends that the history of the
American revolution has been fully written.
There are phases of it concerning which
the people are but little informed. For
instance, the popular idea of the Hessians
is a very vague, very ambiguous and very
limited in scope. It is deemed quite
enough by the general reader of American
history to know that of England's forces
German auxiliaries were material factors.

In this pleasant and very interesting
volume, Mr. Lowell has undertaken to tell
us something in detail of the men, by whom
commanded, what service they rendered,
and for what they were distinguished. It is
important to learn about these auxiliaries
that we may know the forces against which
the American patriots fought, and the better
estimate our revolutionary soldiers, and
better measure their devotion to a
cause on so big a scale as this. By this
book we get a very clear insight into the
causes which led to the American war, the
Hessians. The principles which formed them
out to England, to use as food for rebel
powder, appear in a very repulsive light. They
sold themselves to the English, and they
went down under the banner in the South.
They first drove the men they ruled over,
"by the authority of heaven," from the
homes of the country into the army, and
then shipped them in a large ship to Amer-
ica, where they were to take part in the
fight when I go to the sea-shore. It is so
stylized, you know."

A very much mistaken philosopher once
wrote as follows: "The great evil of gold
is more burdensome than a light load of
gravel."

THE CHINESE CLASSIC. A translation. By James
Legge, D. D. Part I. Confucius, part 2. Mencius.
New York: J. W. Alden & Co., Publishers.
1 vol., 8vo.

In this volume we have "Analects,"
"Great Learning" and "Doctrine of the
Mean" of Confucius, and the works of
Mencius. To each division there are com-
plete indices of subjects and proper names. It
is estimated that when Dr. Legge shall have
completed his translation of the Chinese
classics the result will fill about ten
royal octavo volumes. Two of these are
embodied in Alden's reprint, so that the
American reader will be enabled to possess
the whole in the compass of five ordinary
royal octavo volumes of 200 pages each.

Confucius, the celebrated Chinese sage,
was born 551 years before Christ, in the
kingdom of Lu. By his disciples he was
called King, the master or teacher. From his
early years he manifested extraordinary love
for learning and veneration. Even as a boy
he was a model of prudence, rectitude and
propriety. He became a Government official
in 17, and by his zeal and wisdom attracted
wide attention. On the death of his mother
he restored the ancient burial customs, and
from that time the long disused funeral
customs were restored, and continue to this
day. Confucius thus was revered as
authority as to ancient times, and
devoted the whole time to philo-
sophical study, reflecting deeply upon the
eternal laws of morality, tracing them to
their source, stories of Confucius, his re-
sponse to his disciples, and the moral
made them the ruler of his actions. His
career, say his biographers, was there-
fore only an illustration of his ethical
system. He devoted himself to the in-
struction of his people, exemplifying the
morals he taught. His disciples in-
creased rapidly. They were generally
of the middle-aged and thoughtful class,
and he divided them into four classes,
teaching to one moral, to another rhetoric,
to another politics, and to the last the per-
fection of style in written composition. He
was a philosopher, a statesman, a teacher,
and a moralist. He traveled much, and
entered many districts where his doctrines
of morality were received, and he was
respected and followed by his disciples.

He died 479 B. C., in the seventieth year
of his age. Ever since he has been distin-
guished as the founder of the Confucian
religion. His family to this day is distin-
guished by the name of Confucius, and
constitute the only hereditary aristocracy
in China. The doctrines of Confucius
relate principally to the ethics of political
and social life, and are of a practical
character. He is the true sage of living; no
one lives well who does not regard it. Dr.
Legge's translation is very full, and is
perfectly clear. There is no confusion or
ambiguity in any part of it.

Part second is given up to the works of
Mencius. He was born B. C. 371, and
died at the age of 84. Dr. Legge says:
"Between Mencius and the rise of the
T'ang dynasty flourished the philosopher
Senn King, of whose writings enough is
still preserved to form a large volume.
By many he is regarded as the ablest of
all the followers of Confucius. He re-
frequently refers in his works to Mencius,
and one of his productions was ad-
dressed in opposition to Mencius' doctrine
of goodness." The first twenty-three
years of the life of Mencius were spent
in the last twenty-three of Plato's.

He was contemporary with Aristotle,
Zeno, Epicurus and Democritus. As
Legge says, "He is a man who can look
them in the face—he does not need to
hide a diminished head. The great force
of Mencius was the instruction of
princes, and the education of the people.
He was the great teacher of his time. The
great object of Mencius was to rectify
men's hearts, teaching them to preserve
their heart and nurture their nature, and
to recover their lost heart. When he dis-
cusses benevolence, righteousness, knowl-
edge and wisdom, he refers to the
principles of these in the heart, and
commends them as the basis of all
virtue, approving and disapproving. When
he speaks of the evils springing from
perverted speaking, he says, 'I am going
to recover their lost heart, and to restore
to government.' When he shows how a
prince should be served, he says—'correct
what is wrong in his mind.' 'Once rectify
the mind, and the kingdom will be won.'
The subjects treated of in this
volume of the works of Mencius are nearly
three hundred in number. The same clear-
ness and explicitness in translation marks
the work of Dr. Legge in this, as in the
first part.

THE HERMAN AND THE OTHER GERMAN AUXILIARIES
OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
By Edward J. Hughes, Esq., of New York.
New York: Harper & Bros., San Francisco: A.
J. W. Alden & Co., Publishers.
1 vol., 8vo.

No one contends that the history of the
American revolution has been fully written.
There are phases of it concerning which
the people are but little informed. For
instance, the popular idea of the Hessians
is a very vague, very ambiguous and very
limited in scope. It is deemed quite
enough by the general reader of American
history to know that of England's forces
German auxiliaries were material factors.

In this pleasant and very interesting
volume, Mr. Lowell has undertaken to tell
us something in detail of the men, by whom
commanded, what service they rendered,
and for what they were distinguished. It is
important to learn about these auxiliaries
that we may know the forces against which
the American patriots fought, and the better
estimate our revolutionary soldiers, and
better measure their devotion to a
cause on so big a scale as this. By this
book we get a very clear insight into the
causes which led to the American war, the
Hessians. The principles which formed them
out to England, to use as food for rebel
powder, appear in a very repulsive light. They
sold themselves to the English, and they
went